



MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES.

NINTH SESSION OF THE SECOND LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT,
1935.

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, the 18th January 1949.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 3 p.m., Mr. President (THE HON. SRI R. B. RAMAKRISHNA RAJU) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

The district administration of Tiruchirappalli.

* 158 Q.—SRI S. B. ADITYAN: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the district administration of Tiruchirappalli is carried on in Tamil language;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government employees who were formerly accustomed to do their work in English were suddenly asked to use Tamil;

(c) whether the staff were given any previous training in the use of Tamil language for official purposes;

(d) (i) whether the required number of typewriting machines in Tamil is available; (ii) if so, whether the typists in the employ of the Government have been given sufficient training in operating the machines with speed; and (iii) whether the stenographers in Government service were likewise given any training in Tamil Shorthand;

(e) whether the administrative machinery has slowed down as a result of the change in language; and

(f) whether the Government have made arrangements for extending the change of official language to other Tamil districts?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—“(a) & (b) In March 1948, an M.L.A. gave notice of a resolution recommending to Government that all Heads of Departments in the districts should conduct their proceedings and correspondence within the district in the regional language of the district concerned, the correspondence with the Government being carried on as usual in English. The Assembly was subsequently prorogued and consequently the resolution lapsed. The Government, however, considered the suggestion and decided that it should be tried as an experiment in Tiruchirappalli and East Godavari districts from the 1st May 1948 for a period of six months and that the decision will apply to local bodies also, but not to Courts. The Collectors of the two districts and the Heads of Departments were asked to submit a report on the working of the scheme at the end of that period. The reports are being now received, but they are not yet complete.

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“(c) No. But there used to be, even formerly, appreciable correspondence in the regional language in the Taluk offices.

“(d) No.

“(e) Yes; to a certain extent.

“(f) No. The reports from the two Collectors and Heads of Departments on the experiment will be reviewed and orders will be passed in the matter as soon as possible.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ In view of the fact that the staff have had no experience or training in the use of Tamil language, will the Government appoint some teachers to teach the staff in the official type of Tamil language so that administration may be carried on in a better way? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ My answer, Sir, would indicate that we are not yet in a position to assess the difficulty until we get the required information. We are yet awaiting the reports from the Collectors of the districts concerned and as soon as we get the information, we shall go into the matter.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ Have not the Government received a preliminary report that the Government machinery has slowed down considerably in those districts and that they require additional staff in case the administration is to be carried on in Tamil? ”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ I suppose the final report will throw more light.”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Certainly we cannot take action upon information partly received and partly awaited. For any definite action to be taken, we must know exactly from the District Officers concerned that they require such and such assistance and that they find particular difficulties. If they express any difficulties in their reports, we shall certainly go into the matter and deal with it.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ May I know what preliminary steps Government took such as giving training to the staff in Tamil Shorthand and supplying Tamil typewriters? ”

THE HON. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ All such requirements should be brought to the notice of the Government and I expect the Collectors will do so.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, in what language the reply will be sent by the Collector of Tiruchirappalli if a letter is addressed to him by the Collector of Bellary? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ The Court language still continues to be English. Therefore, hon. Members may easily presume that the reply will be sent in English.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know whether the Government have observed the rule in the preliminary posting of officers to choose those who know the language of the districts because they are the officers who have to issue orders? ”

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THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Officers are expected to know the language of the district because they have got to issue orders. So far as Tiruchirappalli is concerned, I can tell the House that the Collector of Tiruchirappalli is a native of Tiruchirappalli and knows Tamil. About the other district, I am not quite sure. Still I expect the Collector of East Godavari to know the language of that district.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ May I take it that this is a first step for the establishment of a Tamil linguistic Province? ” (Laughter.)

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ I leave it to the hon. Member to draw his own conclusions.”

SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—“ Is there any difficulty, Sir, in shifting of officers between districts and districts? If any non-Tamil knowing officer is put in charge of a district like Tiruchirappalli, he can be easily transferred and a Tamil-knowing man put into his place so that the correspondence can be carried on in Tamil.”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ So far as Tiruchirappalli is concerned, no difficulties have been brought to the notice of the Government.”

SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know whether the experiment that is carried on in Tiruchirappalli has come to an end and whether the Government intend to extend this principle to other Tamil districts? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ As soon as Government get the report from the Collector of Tiruchirappalli, they will think of extending it to other districts.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I inform the Hon. Minister that the present Collector of Tiruchirappalli is a Bengal civilian and he must have forgotten Tamil long ago? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ I may assure the hon. Member that he knows Tamil very well and he speaks Tamil in his own house.”

SRI M. NARAYANA MENON :—“ May I know what is the language of the Court in Tiruchirappalli? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ It is the same language that has been there for so many years.”

SRI M. NARAYANA MENON :—“ I suppose it is English.”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Yes.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ The Tamil language that is now being used by the officials in the Tiruchirappalli district can hardly be understood by the average Tamil-speaking population.”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Not at all.”

SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—“ Is it not a fact that the Tamil language that is spoken in Tiruchirappalli is much better than the English language that is spoken there? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Yes, Sir.”

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Provincial Government servants lent for service in the Hyderabad Government.

* 159 Q.—SRI S. B. ADITYAN: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Provincial Government servants (in various categories) engaged in Hyderabad in the administrations of occupied territories;

(b) whether their services have been 'lent' to the Government of India; and

(c) whether their salaries during their period of service in Hyderabad are paid out of Provincial revenues?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Premier):—“(a) A certain number of officers of this Government have been deputed to Hyderabad. Details are not furnished as it is not in the public interest to do so.

“(b) The services of these officers have been placed at the disposal of the Military Governor, Hyderabad.

“(c) No. The salaries of the officers are being paid by the Hyderabad Administration.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—“May I know when those officers are expected to come back?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“We will hear from the Hyderabad Government as to when they are returning them to us.”

Food controls still in force.

* 160 Q.—SRI B. BHIMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) what food controls are still in force in the Madras Province and whether he will lay on the floor of the House a list of the same together with a summary thereof; and

(b) what agency has been appointed to detect and report about the infringement of controls?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“(a) & (b) A statement ^a showing the particulars required is placed on the table of the House.

SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—“May I know from what dates these orders have been in force?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“I do not see the dates here. The hon. Member may put a separate question.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO:—“Sir, this is a very ancient interpellation which I sent in January 1948 when after de-control, some people were being prosecuted. After the prorogation of the Council

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in May, I repeated the questions. Therefore, it would be necessary, Mr. President, that Government should prepare a list like this every month and publish it in the newspapers so that the common man might understand what controls are in force."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I think the answer is dated 27th November 1948."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" In July, Government issued a Press Communiqué showing the controls then in force. But, now I find from the list that the number of controls has increased. Therefore, in the interests of the common man, the advocate and Judge who should know what controls are in force, it is expedient that Government should publish such a list every month in the *Madras Information* and also in the *Madras Dailies*."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" Government will consider the question when it is absolutely necessary. As far as the information about controls is concerned, I am sure that the magistracy and the judicial authorities are perfectly cognizant of the orders which the Government are issuing from time to time."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" I do not know whether the Hon. Minister is correct in his statement. Because I know there have been convictions even though some controls have been abolished long long ago. Therefore, Government have to bring to the notice of the prosecuting authorities as well as to the common man what control orders are in force from time to time? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" I have already answered that the matter will be considered and if there are sufficient reasons, Government will publish the necessary information."

The price of white sugar.

* 161 Q.—SRI B. BHIMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) what the price of white sugar per ton was during the control period up to 8th December 1947;

(b) whether the price was increased subsequently, and if so, to what amount and by whom and for what reasons; and

(c) whether the Government have made any enquiry as to who is deriving the benefit of the enhanced prices—the management or shareholders or the money-lenders or the actual cultivators; and what ratio of benefit is got by each class?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" (a) & (b) It is not quite clear as to whether the hon. Member requires the price of sugar per ton in all the important markets of the Province during the control period or in the City of Madras only. However, as the Madras City is the chief marketing centre for sugar, the price of sugar which ruled in the city might be taken as a fair index of the sugar prices in other centres also

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which followed the Madras price with slight variations due to the varying transport charges that were paid for transporting the sugar from the supplying centres to the consuming areas. The wholesale price of sugar in the Madras City during the control period up to 8th December 1947 varied from Rs. 342 in July 1947 to Rs. 643 per ton in November 1947. After de-control, the price of sugar fluctuated and after reaching a maximum of Rs. 1,187 per ton in February 1948 has been falling down with slight fluctuations. The fluctuations in the price were entirely due to the market conditions and the increase in price is attributed to the increased cost of cultivation of sugarcane and the high prices that had to be paid to the sugarcane growers by the factories.

“(c) No. The Government will, however, make the necessary enquiry referred to in this clause, if a need arises therefor.”

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p.m.

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ May I know when the Government propose to make the enquiry because it will be necessary to have proper data for fixing the minimum price of sugarcane? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ The Government have already fixed the cane prices. I do not think the Government feel any necessity to alter the prices.”

Alleged statement made by Hon. the Minister for Firka Development.

* 162 Q.—SRI S. B. ADITYAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of a news-item in “ The Mail ”, dated 15th November 1948, wherein the Hon. the Minister for Firka Development is reported to have stated “ The Government and its machinery had become expensive organizations; to dig a well of 6 feet width and 30 feet depth costs only Rs. 600 for a private individual whereas the P.W.D. authorities estimate it at Rs. 3,000 ”;

(b) whether the report is correct, and if so, whether the Government have taken any steps to reduce the expense of Government organizations; and

(c) if the report is not correct, what is the correct version of the speech?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(b) Yes. The Hon. Minister expressed only his personal opinion on the matter.

“(c) Does not arise.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Is it fair, Sir, to the Government that individual Ministers should go on expressing their personal opinions which may cast reflections on the working of the departments under their Colleagues? ”

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ The Hon. Minister's observations should not be taken as a reflection on the working of the department. The Hon. Minister evidently intended to urge on the Public Works Department the need for economy in the matter of designs for wells. The difference arises regarding the designs, the nature of the soil and also the nature of the wells which have to be sunk.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ When an Hon. Minister of the Government says that ‘ the Government and its machinery had become expensive organizations ’ and when it is not contradicted, will not the public take it that what the Hon. Minister says is a fact? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ We too are anxious to cut down the expenditure on Governmental organizations.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ Is it not a fact that the expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department for constructing the same building is certainly more than what it would cost if a private contractor constructed it? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ It is not so. The difference would arise on account of the nature of the soil and the nature of the designs.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ Is it not a fact, Sir, that in the Bellary Headquarters Hospital a gentleman wanted to construct a maternity home at a cost of Rs. 25,000, that the Public Works Department demanded Rs. 75,000 and that in the end the gentleman himself finished the building within the estimated cost of Rs. 25,000? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ That was because the Public Works Department insisted on a better quality of building. We could have given designs even for Rs. 15,000.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Will the Government permit such donors hereafter to construct the buildings themselves and hand them over instead of asking the Public Works Department to undertake the construction of such buildings? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Yes, Sir. The Government are issuing revised rules in the matter.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ Is it not really an aspersion not only on the expensiveness of the Government organization but also on their efficiency when it is stated that to dig a well which costs only Rs. 600 for a private individual, it would cost Rs. 3,000 for the Public Works Department? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ No such aspersion was meant in the observation of the Hon. Minister.”

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Execution of the Tungabhadra Project.

* 163 Q.—SRI S. B. ADITYAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the outcome of his talks in Delhi regarding the execution of the Tungabhadra Project;

(b) whether the work on the project would be resumed, and if so, when; and

(c) whether any decisions have been arrived at to make changes in (i) controlling authority; (ii) materials to be used; and (iii) other respects; and if so, the nature of the changes?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) Certain proposals were discussed in respect of the future control of the construction of the dam, material to be used and the level up to which the dam is to be constructed;

“(b) work on the project has always been going on, and there is no question of ‘resuming’ it. Progress on dam construction had to be slowed down in July and August 1948 due to the political conditions in Hyderabad then; and

“(c) attention is invited to the answer to clause (a) above. This Government are awaiting the decisions of the Government of India on the subjects discussed at the conference held at New Delhi on 2nd November 1948.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“As it has been reported in the papers, has no decision been announced by the Government of India about the controlling authority for the construction of the dam?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“Tentative decisions were reached at the conference. The Government of India have since been reviewing these decisions in the light of certain factors.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“Have not the Government of Madras asked to be put in sole charge of the construction of the project?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“That was what the Government of Madras suggested, Sir.”

Provincial tax collected on petrol, etc.

* 164 Q.—ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the total amount collected by way of Provincial tax in the last and in the current financial years on

(i) petrol; and

(ii) lubricating and crude oils?

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ The following are the figures :—

Year.	Amount of tax collected	
	on petrol.	on other than petrol.
	RS.	RS.
1947-48	38,33,091	8,07,005
1948-49 (up to 30th June 1948).	22,71,518	5,29,490 "

Publication of the Madras General Sales Tax Act IX in the regional languages.

* 165 Q.—SRI B. BHIMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Madras General Sales Tax Act IX of 1939, as amended, has been translated into Telugu and Kannada and published and made available for sale;

(b) if so, on what date the said publications were published and made available for sale; and

(c) whether the said publications are made available for sale in the taluk offices or in the offices of the Sales Tax Officers in the various districts?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ (a) No.

“ (b) & (c) Do not arise.”

Candidates sent abroad for Electrical Engineering Courses.

* 166 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether candidates for further Electrical Engineering Courses were deputed by the Government to foreign countries;

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, the names of such candidates;

(c) whether Sri Srinivasan, Lecturer in Electrical Engineering in the Engineering College, Guindy, was deputed for foreign studies;

(d) whether the said Sri Srinivasan has returned after completing his studies;

(e) whether, by virtue of his seniority in service and qualifications, Sri Srinivasan is qualified to be appointed as the Professor of Electrical Engineering;

(f) whether the Government recently made some appointments for the posts of Professors of Electrical Engineering;

(g) if the answer to (f) is in the affirmative, whether the posts were advertised and the selection made by the Public Service Commission;

(h) what the nativity and qualifications of the candidates appointed as Professors of Electrical Engineering are and whether they fulfil the qualifications prescribed for the posts;

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(i) whether direct recruitment was called for, when qualified persons were available to fill the posts by promotion;

(j) whether the aggrieved candidates represented their cases to the Government; and—

(k) if the answer to (i) is in the affirmative, what the orders of the Government are?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON (on behalf of the Hon. Minister for Education):—“(a) Yes.

“(b) Sri A. Srinivasan and Sri S. Srinivasan were the Government servants of the Education department sent for advanced studies in Electrical Engineering.

“(c) to (e) The hon. Member apparently refers to Sri A. Srinivasan, permanent Laboratory Assistant and officiating Junior Instructor in Electrical Engineering. He has returned to India after completing his studies overseas. Promotions to the posts of Professors in Engineering Colleges are made from among Instructors. Sri A. Srinivasan has not officiated *regularly* as Instructor. He has not also completed his probation in the category of Junior Instructors. Hence, he is not eligible for *regular* promotion as Professor. The question of his being qualified or not for such promotion as Professor does not arise.

“(f) to (h) The Government appointed Sri R. C. Advani as Professor of Electrical Engineering in the Arthur Hope College of Technology, Coimbatore. The appointment was made, not by the method of ‘direct recruitment,’ but on a contract basis for a period of three years and hence the Madras Public Service Commission had not been asked to advertise the post and select a candidate. Sri Advani is a refugee from Sind. His academic qualifications are B.Sc. degree of the Bombay University and the degree of Bachelor of Technical Science in Electrical Engineering of the Victoria University, Manchester. In addition, he possesses considerable practical and teaching experience. Contract appointments are made otherwise than in accordance with the service rules, and a contract officer need not necessarily satisfy the qualifications prescribed for the post concerned in those rules. Sri Advani was considered suitable for contract appointment as Professor of Electrical Engineering.

“(i) to (k) There was no qualified candidate in service *who was eligible* for promotion as Professor. No officer could have therefore any legitimate grievance. Sri A. Srinivasan, however, submitted a petition to Government in the matter. He has subsequently been promoted as Professor of Electrical Engineering *temporarily* in another vacancy, viz., the post of Professor, College of Engineering, Anantapur.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“May I know whether in the Education Department there are certain posts for which direct recruitment is prescribed and certain posts for which promotions from the existing officers are made? May I know

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whether this post was one of those meant to be filled by direct recruitment and if it was so, whether Government passed orders taking it out of the category of direct recruitment?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" There is no necessity to take it out of the category of direct recruitment when a contract appointment is made."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Did the Government arrive at a decision to make a contract appointment in respect of this post? "

THE HON. SRI. K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Obviously. Otherwise a contract appointment would not have been made."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Is it a fact that this contract appointment has since been cancelled? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Not to my knowledge, Sir."

K. T. M. AHMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—" What was the date when Mr. Advani was appointed to the post on a contract basis and when Mr. Srinivasan was appointed as professor? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" I should ask for notice, Sir."

Standard for the candidates seeking selection into the secondary grade training course.

* 167 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have lowered the standard for the candidates seeking selection into the secondary grade training course and are selecting even failed S.S.L.Cs. with low percentage of marks in English and other subjects;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to assign a separate cadre to the large number of fully qualified Intermediate trained teachers now working in secondary schools;

(c) whether it is a fact that a student who passes the eighth standard E.S.L.C. examination is admitted into Form IV on production of his pass certificate (E.S.L.C.);

(d) if so, whether it is a fact that the eighth standard course is only equivalent to III Form course taught in middle schools;

(e) whether an ordinary S.S.L.C. trained teacher is qualified to be headmaster of a higher elementary school which practically corresponds to a middle school;

(f) if the answer is in the affirmative, why an Intermediate trained teacher more highly qualified and equipped than the S.S.L.C. trained teacher is not appointed as headmaster for a middle school; and

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(g) whether the Government recognize the passing of Intermediate Examination as a higher qualification over the S.S.L.C.; and, if so, whether the Government propose to assign a higher cadre to the fully qualified Intermediate trained teachers?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON (on behalf of Hon. Sri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiyar):—“(a) The Government have ordered that (1) candidates who have obtained in the S.S.L.C. Public Examination marks qualifying them for public service and (2) women candidates, candidates in backward areas and those belonging to the Muslim community and Harijans who had failed in the S.S.L.C. Examination by not more than 5 marks in only one subject other than the Regional Language or English, might be admitted into the Secondary Grade Training course.

“(b) There is no such proposal.

“(c) A pupil who merely passes the VIII Standard, E.S.L.C. Examination is not admitted into IV Form on the production of his certificate (E.S.L.C.). But Rule 37 of the Madras Education Rules provides that a pupil who has passed E.S.L.C. examination with English as an optional subject shall be eligible for admission into Form IV without further examination.

“(d) The Government have not accepted the position that the Eighth standard course of a higher elementary school is equivalent to the III Form course of a Middle School.

“(e) An S.S.L.C. Trained teacher is qualified to be a Headmaster - of a Higher Elementary School. A Higher Elementary School does not correspond to a Middle School, since according to rule 37 of the Madras Education Rules a pupil coming from a Higher Elementary School shall not be admitted into a class above Form III unless he had passed the E.S.L.C. Examination with English as optional subject.

“(f) Does not arise.

“(g) There is no such proposal.”

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

“Grow More Food” Campaign.

24 Q.—SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to place on the table of the House—

(a) A statement giving the details of the 103 schemes under “Grow More Food” Campaign which brought 102,732 acres newly under cultivation, district, taluk and village-wise; the sources of irrigation and other details; and the area actually cultivated within March 1947 in each of the villages;

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(b) A statement giving details regarding 24,176 acres for which better irrigation facilities have been given, district, taluk and village-war; the sources of irrigation; and the area actually cultivated within March 1947 in each village; and

(c) the names of the villages and taluks in which 77,048 acres have been reclaimed under the Cauvery-Mettur Project Scheme?

A.—(a) to (c) Out of an *anticipated* ultimate ayacut of 102,732 acres under the 103 schemes, about 42,220 acres of additional ayacut were actually brought under cultivation up to 31st March 1947 and out of 24,176 acres for which better irrigation facilities were *contemplated* under the said 103 schemes about 5,478 acres were actually provided with better irrigation facilities up to the same date. The Government do not consider it possible to place district, taluk and village-war details of the above areas and of the taluk and village-war particulars in respect of 77,048 acres of lands reclaimed under the Cauvery-Mettur Project area, as the printing of the lists will involve considerable cost, etc.

Grant of lands to political sufferers.

25 Q.—SRI A. GOVINDACHARYULU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of political sufferers who have been granted lands up to now under the offer made on the eve of the Independence Day; and

(b) how many ministers, legislators and their close relatives are there among the grantees?

A.—(a) Four hundred and fifty-seven political sufferers were given lands to the end of August 1948.

(b) There are eleven legislators and one Minister among the grantees. The Government have no means of knowing who, among the applicants or grantees, are “close relatives” of Ministers and legislators since applicants are not required to state in their applications their relationship, if any, to Ministers and legislators.

Cultivation of the reclaimed area under the Cauvery-Mettur Project.

26 Q.—SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased—

(a) to lay on the table of the House the report referred to in his answer to Question No. 179 in the Council on the 5th December 1947; and

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(b) to state if it is not ready, how long it is likely to take to get it ready?

A.—(a) & (b) The information called for in Question No. 179 is laid on the table of the House^a.

Language Pandits in Government Colleges.

27 Q.—SRI B. BHIMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased—

(a) to state and furnish in a tabular form, the names, degrees and other qualifications—the length of service, the present status and salaries of those teaching Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam languages in the Government Colleges in the Province; and

(b) to state whether there is any differentiation made in the status and salary of those teaching Sanskrit and Kannada in the Governments Arts College, Anantapur, and, if so, the reasons therefor?

A.—(a) The labour involved in collecting the information asked for by the hon. Member will be very great. And as the results will not be commensurate with the trouble taken, the particulars have not been called for from the subordinate authorities.

(b) The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative; the latter part does not arise.

Appointment of Assistant Panchayat officers.

28 Q.—SRI A. GOVINDACHARYULU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) who is the appointing authority for the Assistant Panchayat Officers or the present Deputy Panchayat Officers and whether it is a fact that the Government have taken over the powers of the executive authorities of the district boards in the appointment of those officers and that raw men had been recruited to the posts;

(b) if so, under what section or rule of the Madras Local Boards Act the Government derive the power to terminate the services of the existing Assistant Panchayat Officers and to directly recruit raw men for the post of Deputy Panchayat Officers;

(c) how many Assistant Panchayat Officers were deprived of their posts and whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House information, in a tabular form, showing the names of the persons ousted, their qualifications, caste, the period of their service as Assistant Panchayat Officers and the period of their total service in the District Boards;

(d) how many persons have been directly recruited and whether the Government will be pleased to show in a tabular form the names of those persons directly recruited, their qualifications,

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their caste and the district to which they belong and whether they have any sort of service either in any local body or under the Government and if so, its period;

(e) what the reasons are for recruiting raw-men in the place of experienced people in this field when they were appointed to the posts from a panel of persons of ability approved by the Government;

(f) whether it is a fact that Executive Officers of Panchayat Boards who are directly under the Government are appointed as Deputy Panchayat Officers under District Boards;

(g) whether it is a fact that some Municipal Commissioners are appointed as Deputy Panchayat Officers and if so, under what authority;

(h) whether the Government can transfer District Board employees, municipal employees, and Executive Officers of Panchayat Boards from one local authority to another and if so, under what authority and whether all these three services come under one service;

(i) whether any confidential orders have been issued in regard to the termination of services of the Assistant Panchayat Officers and appointment of Deputy Panchayat Officers;

(j) whether it is a fact that the persons whose services as Assistant Panchayat Officers were terminated have been appointed as Executive Officers of Panchayat Boards in three grades, i.e., (1) Rs. 50—1-1/2—65, (2) Rs. 65—1-1/2—80, (3) Rs. 80—2-1/2—100; and

(k) whether the Government have prepared a panel afresh of Deputy Panchayat Officers for appointment for future vacancies and if so, what categories of persons are included in that panel and whether the Government propose to place the list on the table of the House for information.

A.—(a) Assistant Panchayat Officers were being appointed by Presidents of District Boards under section 70 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920. Under the rules relating to the appointment and punishment of officers and servants of local boards issued by Government under sections 70, 72 and 199 of the Act, these appointments were subject to the approval of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.

The appointing authority for Deputy Panchayat Officers is also the President, District Board (Now Special Officer). Under the rules relating to appointment and punishment of officers and servants as subsequently amended, appointment to these posts shall be made by him from a panel approved by the Government.

It is not therefore, a fact that Government have taken over the powers of the executive authority of district boards in these appointments. When the

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cadre of ex-Assistant Panchayat Officers was abolished and the new cadre of Deputy Panchayat Officers was formed, such of the Assistant Panchayat Officers as were found suitable for appointment as Deputy Panchayat Officers were appointed as Deputy Panchayat Officers. Those Assistant Panchayat Officers who were found not suitable were appointed as Executive Officers of Panchayat Boards, with a small increase in pay in each case. The remaining posts of Deputy Panchayat Officers were advertised and persons with necessary qualifications from among the applicants were selected to fill them and for a panel from which future appointments could be made.

- (b) The cadre of ex-Assistant Panchayat Officers under district boards was abolished and a new cadre of Deputy Panchayat Officers was created by Government in exercise of the power vested in them under section 67 (3) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920. Appointment to the new cadre was made by Special Officers of district boards in accordance with the rules relating to the appointment and punishment of officers and servants of local boards from the panel approved by the Government.
- (c) Twenty-eight ex-Assistant Panchayat Officers were not absorbed in the new cadre. Their names, etc., as far as information is available are furnished in the statement in ^a Appendix III.
- (d) Out of candidates selected for the panel of Deputy Panchayat Officers, twenty-three have so far been appointed as Deputy Panchayat Officers under district boards by the Special Officers concerned. The particulars relating to their names, caste, etc., are furnished in the statement given in ^b Appendix IV.
- (e) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 137, given in the Council on 25th November 1948.
- (f) Executive Officers of Panchayats are under the immediate supervision of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards subject to the control of Government. Suitable Executive Officers of Panchayats are appointed as Deputy Panchayat Officers.
- (g) Some temporary Commissioners who could not be taken on to the regular cadre of Municipal Commissioners, were selected for inclusion in the panel of Deputy Panchayat Officers under the rules referred

^a Printed as Appendix III on page 806 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix IV on page 808 infra.

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to in the answer to clause (a) above and appointments were made by the Special Officers of district boards concerned.

(h) The Government have power under section 70-A of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 and section 73-A of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, to transfer any officer or servant of a local board or a municipality to the service of another local body. However, permanent district board employees, municipal employees and executive officers of panchayats who belong to different services and who were selected for the panel of Deputy Panchayat Officers were not transferred by Government to their new appointments as Deputy Panchayat Officers under district boards, but were appointed by the Special Officers of the district boards concerned from the panel approved by Government.

(i) No confidential orders were issued in regard to the termination of services of the ex-Assistant Panchayat Officers. The orders regarding appointments to the new cadre, however, were treated as confidential until Special Officers of district boards made the appointments.

(j) Yes.

(k) The question of drawing up fresh panels after calling for applications is under the consideration of Government. It will not be in the public interest, to furnish the names of candidates in the existing panels who are awaiting appointment.

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ I have to announce to the House the following message received from the Hon. the Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly, dated the 18th January 1949 :—

‘ In accordance with rule 108 of the Madras Assembly Rules I transmit a copy of the Madras Aliyasanthana Bill, 1948 (L.C. Bill No. 1 of 1948), as agreed to by the Assembly without any amendment and signed by me.’ ”

III.—ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ Mr. President, I am giving a Tea Party this afternoon in honour of my esteemed and distinguished friend, the Hon. Sri Kala Venkata Rao. I have invited the hon. Members of this House and I would therefore request you to be kind enough to direct the House to rise at 4-30 p.m. to-day. If any hon. Member has not received the invitation, I would request him to take this as an invitation and attend the Party.”

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MR. PRESIDENT :—“ I suppose the House will have no objection to rise at 4-30 p.m.”

IV.—STATEMENT OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR EXCESS EXPENDITURE IN 1945-46.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ I present the statement of Demands for Excess Expenditure in 1945-46.

“ Hon. Members are aware that during 1945-46, there is excess expenditure under certain demands and that has to be regularized by the Legislature. I suppose the discussion is to take place on the 22nd.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ Mr. President, might I ask what is the necessity for a discussion; it is something like a post-mortem examination; this occurred during the Adviser's Government.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ Now the statement has been placed before the House and on the point he has raised, he might address when it is taken up for discussion and comment upon it.”

NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

3-30
p.m.

V.—THE MADRAS HINDU BIGAMOUS MARRIAGES PROHIBITION AND DIVORCE BILL (L.A. BILL No. 6 OF 1947) AS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ The House will now resume consideration of the Madras Hindu Bigamous Marriages Prohibition and Divorce Bill. The House will remember that the general discussion on this Bill went on for one full day and at the close of the day some hon. Members expressed their desire to participate in the further discussions of the Bill and that is why the discussion was postponed. If any hon. Member is desirous of offering his remarks, he might do so now.”

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ Mr. President, there is one point on which I seek clarification from the Government. Since the discussion last took place, a note appeared in the newspapers to the effect that the Madras Government have taken a definite stand in the matter of reform of the Hindu law. They have said that the Hindu Code is very near completion and it is expected to become law within a matter of weeks and so the reform of the Hindu law, as for instance, the Thiya personal law, would not be proceeded with. Having stated that, may I know if there is any alteration in their attitude to this Bill?”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ When did it appear?”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ Some ten days ago, Sir. In view of the fact that the Hindu Code is very near completion and its passing by the Central Legislature is imminent, they said they would not proceed with any reform of personal law and they mentioned the Thiya personal law in particular. Might I know if there has been any change in their attitude since then?”

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MR. PRESIDENT :—“ But this is not a Government Bill in the first instance.”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ Mr. President, it is true the Hindu Code is very near completion but the circumstances under which the Note appeared require explanation. The Government appointed a Committee on the Thiya Makkathayam Bill and they sent a report with a draft Bill and even the Committee said that they have taken the Hindu Code as a model. The consent of the Governor-General was needed for its introduction here because there were certain provisions repugnant to other enactments. The Government of India replied that it would be mere waste of time to introduce it in the Provincial Legislature because the Hindu Code will cover the reform of the Thiya personal law. In fact the Committee themselves said that they were taking certain provisions from the Hindu Code as a model for their draft Bill. That is the reply we got and so the statement was issued.

“ So far as this Bill is concerned, this is a private Bill and just as the Aliyasanta Bill which has been passed by the Assembly and may become infructuous if the Hindu Code is passed. It is for the House to decide whether we can proceed with the Bill or not.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ I suppose the Government are not taking any definite stand on the matter? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ When the Bill was introduced I explained the Government's view point. This is a non-official Bill and as far as the parties are concerned, the Government have not issued any Whip and have given the Members the liberty of voting as individuals and might vote as they please. As far as the Government are concerned, this is a non-official Bill and they are not directly interested in it and we have allowed the Members to vote as they like.”

SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—“ Mr. President, I am sorry I have to raise a point of order once again. We were given to understand that the demands for grants for excess expenditure would be taken up and we did not know that the Bigamous Marriages Bill will be taken up for consideration to-day. Moreover, it is a non-official Bill and it is not the usual practice to take up non-official Bills on official days. We are not prepared for it and as a matter of fact, I am not prepared for it and I cannot say for others. The agenda was not sent to me and I have not seen the agenda yet in which this Bill has been set down for to-day. I submit, Sir, it is not fair to bring it now. I was all along under the impression that the Bill will be taken up on a non-official day, the next non-official day. So, I request that the consideration of the Bill might be postponed.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ So far as the first point is concerned, the statement of Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure has

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already been presented to the House and a discussion has been announced to take place on the 22nd instant and there is no need for a notice to be given of the date on which the discussion will take place.

“As regards this Bill, the agenda has been circulated to the Members to their local addresses and it has been stated that the discussion on the motion for consideration of the Bill will be resumed. I do not know why the hon. Member has not received it. It was sent to the Members to their local addresses day before yesterday.”

SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—“It was only with reference to the excess expenditure.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“The agenda includes this Bill also and if the hon. Member thinks it is not there, I do not know which agenda he looked into.”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“If the hon. Member wants more time, he can take another day for offering his suggestions and meanwhile discussion of the Bill might go on.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“But I just want to know from him if he is correct in saying that this is not found in the agenda.”

SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—“That is my recollection; I have not seen it, Sir.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“But have you seen the agenda?”

SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—“I saw the agenda, Sir.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“The agenda contains this item also.”

SRI M. NARAYANA MENON :—“It is there in the copy received by me, Sir.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“I do not know how it is that it is not in the copy received by the hon. Member.”

MRS. MONA HENSMAN :—“Presumably the hon. Member did not turn over the page to the other side. Certainly, Sir, you do not expect those of us who have already spoken to speak to-day.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“I do not want any help from you in that matter! No.

“As a matter of fact, Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliyar has already spoken on this Bill and I do not think that this unpreparedness is going to have any effect upon the Bill now.”

SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—“Even then, Sir, I may be permitted to speak on the amendments.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“The only question before the House now is that it should be taken into consideration. I have already told the House that we shall be rising at 4-30 and I do not expect

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that the motion for consideration would be finished to-day. Therefore, I programmed to take this Bill to-morrow also and if any hon. Member is not prepared to take part in the discussion to-day, he can have the opportunity to-morrow and so, no Member need be anxious that he will not have enough time to discuss this Bill to the extent he would like. The discussion will now proceed and if it is the opinion of the House that the discussion on the motion might be continued to-morrow also, I have no objection."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" Apart from the statement of excess expenditure, there was not much work for the Council to-day. I was approached by Members who were interested in the Bill with a request whether I will not allow this non-official Bill to be taken up to-day and I agreed and therefore, it is that the discussion has been put down in the agenda for to-day. We are quite willing to carry on if necessary the discussion to to-morrow also but in the interests of quick disposal, I think it would be better that this Bill is discussed now."

*** SRI S. A. S. RM. RAMANATHAN CHETTIYAR :—**" தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது . . . "

MR. PRESIDENT :—" மைக்குக்கு கொஞ்சம் தூரமாக இருந்து பேசுங்கள்."

*** SRI S. A. S. RM. RAMANATHAN CHETTIYAR :—**" தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது இரண்டாவது தாரமாக கல்யாணம் பண்ணிக்கொள்ளக் கூடாது என்று ஒரு 'பில்' வந்திருக்கிறது. நியாயமாக இருந்தாலும் அல்லது அவசியம் ஏற்பட்டால் சரியான காலத்தில் இரண்டாவது கல்யாணம் பண்ணிக்கொள்வது அவசியம். அப்பொழுதுதான் தேசத்தின் சைன்யம் உற்பத்தியாகும். ஏனென்றால் தேசத்திற்கு பணம் எவ்வளவு அவசியமோ அவ்வளவு சைன்யங்கள் வேண்டியதும் அவசியம். இதரர்கள் எவ்வளவோ கல்யாணங்கள் செய்துகொள்ளுகிறார்கள். (Some interruption) ஏதாவது நான் பேசுவதில் கஷ்டமிருந்தால் நான் நிறுத்திவிடுகிறேன். சத்தம் பெரிதாக இருக்கிறது. நான் இங்கிலீஷில் பேசினால் எல்லோரும் சும்மா இருப்பார்கள். தாய் பாஷையில் பேசுவதால் எல்லோருக்கும் அலட்சியமாக இருக்கிறது." (Laughter.)

DR. V.K. JOHN :—" நீங்கள் தெலுங்கில் பேசுங்கள்."

*** SRI S. A. S. RM. RAMANATHAN CHETTIYAR :—**" எனக்கு தெலுங்கு தெரியாது."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" நீங்கள் தமிழிலேயே பேசுங்கள். எல்லோரும் கேட்பார்கள்."

*** SRI S. A. S. RM. RAMANATHAN CHETTIYAR :—**" இரண்டாவது கல்யாணம் பண்ணிக்கொள்ளவேண்டியது நியாயமாக இருந்தால் அவசியம் தான். அதை மறுக்கவே முடியாது. எவ்வளவோ பேர்கள் இதர மதத்தினர்கள் 4, 5 கல்யாணங்கள் பண்ணிக்கொண்டு 20, 25 குழந்தைகளைப் பெற்று தேசத்தின் சைன்யத்தை வளர்த்து வருகிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது சைன்யம் ரொம்ப இருக்கின்றன, ஜனங்கள் ரொம்ப இருக்கின்றன. இனிமேல் வேண்டாம் என்றும் அதற்காக Birth Control வேண்டும் என்றும் சிலர் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். நாம் இப்பொழுது சுயராஜ்யம் அடைந்திருக்கிறோம். இப்பொழுது தேசம் இருக்கும் நிலைமையில் சைன்யங்கள் ஜாஸ்தி வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் குழந்தைகள் துப்பாக்கியைக்கண்டு பயப்படுகிறார்கள். இது வரையில் அன்னியருடைய ஆட்சியிலி

[Sri S. A. S. Rm. Ramanathan Chettiyar] [18th January 1949]

ருந்ததால் அவர்கள் துப்பாக்கியைக்கண்டு பயந்துகொண்டிருந்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது நாம் சுயராஜ்யம் அடைந்துவிட்டதால் இப்பொழுது ருந்தே சைன்யத்தைப் பெருக்கி குழந்தைகளை துப்பாக்கிக்கு பயம் இல்லாமல் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். ஆகையால் சைன்ய உற்பத்திக்கு சரியான படியாக இரண்டாவது கல்யாணம் செய்து கொள்ளவேண்டியது அவசியம் தான்.

“தவிர விவாக ரத்து விஷயமாக நமது தேசத்திற்கும் மற்ற தேசத்திற்கும் கொஞ்சம்கூட பொருத்தமே இல்லை. வெள்ளைக்காரர்களுடைய தேசத்திலிருக்கிறது என்றால் வெள்ளைக்காரர்களுடைய தேசத்தில் ஆண்களும் பெண்களும் சரிசமமாக படித்தவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது நம் தேசத்தில் பார்த்தால் படித்தவர்கள் ஆண்களில் நூறுக்கு 12 பேர்களும் பெண்களில் நூறுக்கு 3 பேர்களும் தான் படித்தும் இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையில் கல்யாணரத்து வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுவது சரியல்ல. அது ஏற்பட்டால் சாதாரணமாயுள்ளவர்கள் மனுப்போட சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்படும். இந்த வெள்ளைக்கார நாகரீகத்தை பத்து வருஷங்கள் நிறுத்தி வைத்த நம் தேசத்தை நன்றாக வாழவிடவேண்டும். நம் தேசம் நல்ல நிலைமைக்கு வந்தவுடன் அவசியமிருந்தால் இதைச் செய்துகொள்ளலாம். ஆகையால் தயவுசெய்து இந்த ‘பில்’லை பத்து வருஷங்களுக்கு தள்ளி வைக்கும்படியாக கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

3-45
p.m.

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ May I request Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliyar to look into the agenda before him and tell me if that is the kind of paper he received before? ”

(AN HON. MEMBER :—“ That is all over.”)

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ That is not the point. I want to know whether things are done properly in the office or not.”

SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—“ No, Sir, I have not seen this paper. I am seeing it for the first time. (Laughter.) If hon. Members disbelieve my statement I cannot help it.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member need not be angry with me or with the hon. Members. I shall be much obliged if he will kindly check the paper in his hand and say whether he had received the same agenda paper that is now before him or not? ”

SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—“ I will certainly check it up at my house and let you know the same.”

* SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ Sir, I want to make a few observations with regard to the Bill sponsored by my old friend, Mr. Kaleswara Rao. We have got almost similar provisions in the Hindu Code which was introduced in the Central Legislature and which might have been passed into law by this time but for the accession of various States, whose opinion also, the Legislature thought it fit, should be ascertained before enacting the measure. There is one important provision, Sir, in the Hindu Code Bill No. 42 of 1947 which nullifies legislation like this eventually. I am referring to clause 4 of that Hindu Code which runs as follows :—

‘ Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Code, and text, rule or interpretation of Hindu Law, or any custom

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or usage or any other law in force immediately prior to the commencement of this Code shall cease to have effect as respects any of the matters dealt with in this Code.'

Hence, Sir, the House will see that the object of the Central Legislature is to pass a uniform measure of Hindu Law applicable to the whole Dominion of India. Therefore, if measures like this are passed eventually, it will be practically of no utility whatsoever. And I do not think it will take much time for the Central Legislature to enact the measure which has already been introduced and it may be passed within six months or by the end of the year.

"Now, coming to some of the detailed provisions, I have to point out that the present Bill is only a part of the measure contained in the Hindu Code. For instance, Sir, clause 4 of the Bill before us, is a replica of clause 28 of the Hindu Code. Similarly, the portion thereof under sub-clause (2) of that clause corresponds to clause 25 of the Hindu Code. Similarly also clause 5 of the present measure corresponds to clause 30 of the Hindu Code. So also clause 5, sub-section (4) corresponds with clause 42 of the Hindu Code. I need not enumerate all the other details. The other clauses are taken from the provisions contained in the Hindu Code. Only the Hindu Code deals more elaborately. It contains more conditions and clauses than are contained in this Bill. Therefore, I request Mr. Kaleswara Rao to consider the necessity of proceeding with this measure when a like measure is before the Central Legislature and which will be enacted into law in the near future. I leave that decision to him.

"As for the merits, I do not think there will be any difference of opinion as the provisions contained in the Bill are also found in the Hindu Code. I feel that we can avail more by the passing of the Hindu Code into law than by the present Bill. And if that is not accomplished soon, then we may consider the present measure."

SRI M. NARAYANA MENON:—"Sir, I feel that this legislation should be taken up even now. It is true that the Hindu Code or rather the Codification of the Hindu Law is before the Central Assembly. As a Bill it may be passed or it may not be passed. Of course, the provisions here and the provisions in that Bill are practically the same. If the present Bill is passed into law, the persons aggrieved will get the benefit of this Bill. Now, if this is not passed into law, we will have to await the result of the Hindu Code in the Central Legislature. Hence, there is no harm in passing this measure. I submit, therefore, that this legislation may be taken into consideration and not simply be put off in view of the fact that the Hindu Code is under consideration in the Central Assembly."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"I suppose the discussion is over."

SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"Sir, I would like to reply."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"Yes, you can speak."

SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, this Bill has been debated at very great length by the hon. Members of

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this House. So far as the points that have been raised in this Bill are concerned, I have already answered those objections when introducing the Bill. One or two points I would like to say at present. My hon. Friend, the Leader of the Opposition, attacked the provision relating to divorce on the ground of lunacy."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Why do you refer me as the Leader of the Opposition? "

SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" You said that you were speaking as the Leader of the Opposition."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" I did not say so."

SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Very well. Sir, one of the main provisions of the Bill is that a husband can seek a divorce if his wife has been a lunatic for five years, as she will not be fit for marital functions. Instead of curing her mentally, he can get a divorce and then keep her away from his company. Dr. John says that that should not be the case. He wants to give the man the right to marry again. Let me answer his point. He may get a divorce from his wife but still he has got the burden of supporting her till that divorced wife marries a second husband and it is a matter of serious doubt whether a divorced wife who is insane can secure another husband. Therefore, I do not think that a husband can take the step of divorcing her and further even if she is divorced, she can get suitable maintenance and that maintenance is based on various factors such as the status of the husband and so on. Hence, I submit that the provision relating to lunacy also is quite justified and I do not think that the husband can easily divorce his wife.

" Another point mentioned by Dr. John was with regard to monogamy. According to that practice, Dr. John wanted that that man also be allowed to marry. There is no need to enforce a provision like this. So far as this point is concerned, so many members of this House have spoken on it. If you want to prevent this bigamy and if you want to make monogamy the rule or law, when a woman refuses to marry, then there is no need to legislate at all. I submit, we have to provide for cases where these girls are not independent and who cannot choose their own husbands but who are made wives of other people not of their own free-will but by the consent of the interested people and very often they are married to old people. I am really surprised at the opposition to this Bill mainly coming from the old members of this House. The Bill having been passed by the younger members of the Assembly, I thought that there would not be any opposition to this Bill in this House. But now I see that old members of this House are vociferous in their opposition to this Bill."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliyar has started the opposition."

SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Another objection is that, for the sake of progeny if the first wife does not bear any children, the

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husband must be allowed to marry a second time. I have nothing more to say except that this point has been answered by Mrs. Mona Hensman and other Members of this House. Besides, there is no guarantee that the second wife will bring forth any children.

" In some quarters it has been contended that very often the second marriage is being arranged with the consent of the first wife. I really wonder what else the first wife can do under the circumstances. When the husband has already decided to marry again, she has no other option but to give her consent gracefully in order to keep her dignity, honour and integrity. She may not voluntarily give her consent out of her own free will. Then, Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Suryanarayana Rao, while giving his 4 p.m. entire support to the Bill said that there was no provision in it relating to judicial separation. I want to remind him that this is not a comprehensive Bill in the sense that provisions relating to marriage and divorce are found in one and the same Bill. If you want to search for provisions relating to marriage, maintenance and the like, you do not find all those things here. This Bill mainly deals with the prohibition of bigamous marriages and divorce. For other provisions you will have to go to the Hindu Code. I may also submit that there is already a Central Act of 1946 called the Hindu Married Women's Right to Separate Maintenance and Residence, according to which a married woman can get maintenance and live separately from her husband on various grounds which I have already enumerated when I introduced this Bill. Therefore, it will tantamount to judicial separation and my hon. Friend Mr. Suryanarayana Rao need not think that there is no provision in this Bill for judicial separation.

" Then, Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Govindachari, said that educated girls will be at a disadvantage because young men may not like to marry before the ages of 22 and 25. If really an educated girl thinks of marrying and can get a suitable husband she will certainly marry. I do not think all young men are marrying between the ages of 22 and 25 and there are people who marry much later and such boys will certainly prefer to have an educated wife and so I do not think that girls will be at a disadvantage and that they will not be able to secure husbands.

" What I beg to submit in this connexion is, that it is the economic dependence, as it were, of the woman on the man that makes her practically a slave. She is not able to assert herself in all things that affect her welfare and therefore the consent she gives cannot be taken as true consent. She has not got any property of her own and she cannot make her living independently but has to depend on her husband. So long as such a state of affairs continues like that, the State has to intervene and set right the difficulties under which the woman is labouring. It is in that spirit that I propose that this Bill be considered. It is not a measure of competition with the man; because man has certain rights and the woman must have some rights for her. It is only in that spirit I am introducing this Bill. Since a married woman's happiness and misery mainly depend on her husband, as a sort of

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protection a law has to be introduced to set right these things. Therefore, I submit, this Bill is very necessary and I hope that all the Members of this House would give their consent and vote for this Bill."

MR. PRESIDENT:

"The motion—

that the Bill to prohibit bigamous marriages among and to provide for a right of divorce for Hindus in the Province of Madras (L.A. Bill No. 6 of 1947) as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration at once' was put and declared carried."

Sri S. B. Adityan demanded a poll and the House divided thus:

Ayes.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 The Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan
(Minister and Leader). | 8 Dr. U. Rama Rao. |
| 2 The Hon. Sri K. Madhava Menon
(Minister). | 9 M. Sudarsanam. |
| 3 The Hon. Dr. S. Gurubatham
(Minister). | 10 M. K. Sundarama Ayyar. |
| 4 M. Narayana Menon. | 11 B. Narayanaswami Nayudu. |
| 5 L. Subbarama Reddi. | 12 A. Gopalakrishnayya. |
| 6 P. Veerabhadraswami. | 13 Mrs. M. Hensman. |
| 7 N. Sankara Reddi. | 14 Mrs. M. N. Clubwala. |
| | 15 E. Suryanarayana Rao. |
| | 16 A. R. L. Pathy. |
| | 17 N. Ranga Reddi. |

Noes.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Ramanathan Chettiar. | 7 H. M. Jagannathan |
| 2 S. K. Satagopa Mudaliar. | 8 S. B. Adityan. |
| 3 N. Venkatachalamaji. | 9 V. Nagappa Chettiyar. |
| 4 C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 10 J. L. P. Roche Victoria. |
| 5 A. Govindachari. | 11 G. Venkata Reddy. |
| 6 C. Perumalswamy Reddiyar. | 12 C. Veerabhadra Rao. |

Neutrals.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 B. Bheema Rao. | 5 K. T. M. Ahmed Ibrahim Sahib. |
| 2 Dr. V. K. John. | 6 A. S. T. F. Rodriguez. |
| 3 Abdul Latif Farookhi Sahib. | 7 V. Hamid Sultan Maricar Sahib. |
| 4 Dr. Syed Tajuddin Sahib. | 8 D. Krishnamurthy. |

Ayes 17; Noes 12; Neutrals 8.

The motion was carried.

DR. V. K. JOHN:—"On a point of order, Mr. President. Is it in order for the Hon. Leader of the House to say that neutrals have lost their sex?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"He said so in order to distinguish them from neutrals."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"I have my own doubts whether in connexion with this Bill they can be called neutrals or something else."

The discussion on the clauses will be taken up to-morrow."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 19th January 1949.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 160 asked by Sri B. Bhima Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 18th January 1949 at page 780 supra.]

Statement showing the Control Orders in force in Madras Province and the agency appointed to detect and report about the infringement of those orders.

Name of control order.	Summary of the control order and remarks.	Agency appointed to detect and report about infringement of controls.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 The Madras Foodgrains Control Order, 1947 (G.O. Ms. No. 1029, Food, dated 15th September 1947) as subsequently amended.	This order generally controls all dealings including trade in foodgrains exceeding 20 maunds by a system of licensing. For the grant of a dealer's licence under this order, one must have been in the foodgrains trade for at least one year prior to 22nd October 1942, the date on which this order first came into force. Hotels, hostels, charitable institutions and other bulk consumers, co-operative societies, hand-pounding concerns, ex-akbari contractors, etc., are exempted from the above condition.	The Collector in the district of the Nilgiris and the Commercial Tax Officers in the other districts are the authorities empowered to issue licences under this order. They are virtually the officers entrusted with the enforcing and proper working of this order. Special branch police have powers to investigate and report on contraventions of section 3 of this order.
2 The Madras Foodgrains Intensive Procurement Order, 1948 (G.O. Ms. No. 891, Food, dated 4th October 1948), G.O. No. 905, dated 7th April 1948 and G.O. No. 1029, dated 15th April 1948.	This has come into force from 5th October 1948 in supersession of the intensive procurement notification that was in force till 4th October 1948. It is brought into force for the present in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Tanjore, Tiruchappalli, Tirunelveli, South Kanara, the Nilgiris, South Arcot, Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Mathurai (part of the district), Chittoor, Salem, Vizagapatnam, Chingleput, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Ramnad. Both paddy and millets have been brought within the scope of this order.	All officers of the Revenue and Civil Supplies staff not below the rank of Revenue Inspector, Firka Supply Officer or Assistant Rationing Officer and police officers not below the rank of Sub-inspector in the Anti-corruption and Black-Marketing staff.
3 The Madras Foodgrains Procurement Order, 1947 (G.O. Ms. No. 331, Food, dated 25th March 1948).	This applies to the whole of the Province and has been brought into force only in Malabar district.	Do.
4 The order relating to requisitioning of foodgrains (issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1360, Food, dated 23rd December 1947 and amended in G.O. Ms. No. 164, Food, dated 25th February 1948).	This order is intended for the purpose of requisitioning stocks of foodgrains from persons other than producers in the districts in which the Madras Foodgrains (Intensive Procurement) Order, 1948, is in force and from any person in the districts in which that order is not in force.	Do.
5 The Madras Foodgrains Price Control Order, 1948 (G.O. Ms. No. 34, Food, dated 12th January 1948) amended in G.O. Ms. No. 138, Food, dated 20th February 1948.	In this order f.o.r. prices of paddy and rice and village-site prices of paddy have been fixed for the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Tanjore, South Arcot and Tiruchirappalli districts as also the wholesale issue prices of paddy, rice and millets in all the districts.	Do.
6 The Madras Foodgrains (Movement Control) Order, 1917 (G.O. Ms. No. 720, Food, dated 14th June 1947) as subsequently amended.	This order controls movement of foodgrains from places within this Province to places outside it by a system of permits granted in certain cases and under certain conditions specified in the order. Permits under this order are issued by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras. Small quantities of foodgrains forming part of luggage of bona fide travellers, grains intended for seed purposes, etc., are exempted from the operation of this order.	Revenue and Civil Supplies staff generally administer this order. Chowkidars and police patrols are employed on the Provincial borders for checking illicit transport of foodgrains which involve contraventions in this order. All police officers have powers to deal with the contraventions of this order.

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Name of control order.	Summary of the control order and remarks.	Agency appointed to detect and report about infringement of controls.
(1)	(2)	(3)
7 The Madras Wheat, Rice, Blackgram and Sugar Preparations (Movement Control) Order, 1947 (G.O. Ms. No. 721, Food, dated 15th June 1947) as subsequently amended.	This order now (after the decontrol of pulses and sugar) controls the movement of preparations of wheat and rice among others from places within this Province to places outside it by a system of permits granted in certain cases and under certain conditions specified in the order. Permits under this order are issued by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, limited quantities of the preparations taken by bona fide travellers, quantities transported by charitable institutions like the Red Cross for the use of released prisoners of war or of hospitals, etc., are exempted from the operation of this order.	Besides the Revenue and Civil Supplies staff dealing with the general administration of this order, the chowki staff and police patrols on the provincial borders also enforce this order. All police officers have powers to deal with contraventions of this order.
8 The order regulating inter-district movement of foodgrains in this Province (Order I under notification I in G.O. No. 550, Food, dated 18th June 1948).	According to this order movement of foodgrains from one district to another in the Province is not allowed except under a permit granted by the officer authorized in the order.	Revenue and Civil Supplies staff deal with infringements of this order as with its general administration. The provisions of this order are enforced also by the anti-smuggling staff where they are employed on district borders. All police officers have powers to deal with contraventions of this order.
9 Orders regulating movements of foodgrains within some of the districts in this Province (Orders II and III under Notification I in G.O. No. 550, Food, dated 18th June 1948).	These orders control movements of foodgrains from certain places to certain others in some districts in the Province. This control is necessitated for effective procurement or for facilitating orderly distribution of grains in the districts.	All Revenue and Civil Supplies and police officers have powers to deal with contraventions of these orders.
10 The order prohibiting the import into British Cochin of certain essential articles without permit (Notification No. II in G.O. No. 550, Food, dated 18th June 1948).	This order now applies to only foodgrains. Permits are granted by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, and/or the Revenue Divisional Officer, British Cochin.	Besides Revenue and Civil Supplies staff who deal with the general administration of this order, all police officers have powers to deal with contraventions of this order.
11 The order regulating the transport of paddy and rice by landholders from surplus districts for personal consumption (G.O. Ms. No. 478, Food, dated 27th May 1948).	This order is self-explanatory. The permits required for the transport under this order are issued by the Collectors.	Do.
12 The Madras Rice Mills Licensing Order, 1947 (G.O. Ms. No. 635, Food, dated 22nd May 1947) as subsequently amended.	At present this order is in force in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Tanjore, Malabar and the Nilgiris and in the statutorily rationed areas of Madras, Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Tirunelveli, Tuticorin, Mangalore and Kasaragod. According to this order, millers in the above districts and areas are required to take out a licence from the Collector of the district concerned and to abide by and carry out the conditions of the licence. For contravention of the provisions of this order the Collector may suspend or cancel the licence. The Government may suspend or cancel the licence without assigning reasons.	All officers of the Revenue Department of and above the rank of Deputy Tahsildar, all officers of the Commercial Taxes Department of and above the rank of Assistant Commercial Tax Officer, all executive officers of the Agriculture Department of and above the rank of Assistant Agricultural Demonstrators or Assistant Marketing Officer, Members of the Madras Legislature, all police officers of the Special Branch have powers to detect and report about infringements of this order.
13 The order imposing restrictions on the milling of paddy (issued in G.O. Ms. No. 432, Food, dated 12th April 1947 as subsequently amended) in non-statutorily rationed areas.	The order is now in force in the surplus taluks of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Nellore districts. Under this order rice mills in the abovementioned areas are prohibited from milling any paddy except under the authority of a permit issued by an officer empowered for the purpose.	All officers of the Revenue and Civil Supplies staff not below the rank of Revenue Inspector, Pika Supply Officer or Assistant Rationing Officer and police officers not below the rank of Sub-Inspector in the Anti-corruption and-Black-Marketing staff.
14 The order imposing restrictions on the milling of paddy in the statutorily rationed areas (issued in G.O. No. 511, Food, dated 26th April 1947 and G.O. No. 1081, Food, dated 30th September 1948).	This order is in force in all the statutorily rationed areas. The millers are prohibited from milling paddy without a permit, etc., from specified authorities and they have to maintain certain accounts.	Enforcement by the Rationing staff.

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Name of control order.	Summary of the control order and remarks.	Agency appointed to detect and report about infringement of controls.
(1)	(2)	(3)
15 to 21 Control orders relating to Rationing and austerity measures:— (i) The Madras Rationing Order, 1947, and the Regulations framed thereunder, (ii) The Madras Rationing (Preparatory Measures) Order, 1947, (iii) The Madras Rationing Enquiry Order, 1947, (iv) The Madras Essential Articles Restricted Acquisition Order, 1947, and (v) The Madras Food (Restrictions on Service of Meals by Catering Establishments) Order, 1947—Issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1029, Food, dated 15th September 1947, (vi) The Order relating to restrictions on the number of participants at a party other than a marriage party (number limited to 30) and (vii) the order relating to restrictions on the number of participants at a marriage party (number limited to 50) issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1158, Food, dated 17th December 1946 and G.O. Ms. No. 791, Food, dated 10th July 1947, respectively.	These orders are self-explanatory. Nos. (i) to (iii) are now in force only in (1) Madras City and its suburbs, (2) Salem, (3) Tirunelveli-cum-Palamcottah, (4) Tuticorin, (5) Tiruppur, (6) Coimbatore, (7) Coonoor-cum-Wellington, (8) Ootacamund, (9) Palghat, (10) Fort Cochin, (11) Kozhikode, (12) Cannanore, (13) Tellicherry, (14) Kasaragod, (15) Mangalore and (16) Pudukkottah. Nos. (ii) and (iii) have since been extended with effect from 19th October 1948 to (1) Anantapur, (2) Hindupur, (3) Tadpatri, (4) Guntakal, (5) Cuddapah, (6) Proddatur, (7) Kurnool, (8) Nandyal, (9) Bellary, (10) Hospet, (11) Adoni, (12) Tiruchirappalli-cum-Srirangam, (13) Karur, (14) Udipi, (15) Cuddalore, (16) Villupuram, (17) Chidambaram to Mathurai from 9th November 1948, to Chingleput, Kodalkanal, Kancheepuram and Tiruvallur from 16th November 1948. The question of extending these orders to all other municipal towns is engaging the attention of the Government. The other four orders are in force throughout the Province irrespective of whether the area is rationed or de-rationed.	The enforcement of these orders in the statutorily rationed areas is entrusted to the Rationing Officers. In other areas the orders are enforced by the Revenue and Supply staff.
22 The order imposing restrictions on the output of bran in the milling of wheat in flour mills (G.O. Ms. No. 940, Food, dated 22nd August 1947).	This order limits the output of bran to 5 per cent of the whole wheat. This order is of no practical utility or importance in this Province as there are no large mills in it manufacturing in large-scale wheat products like sooji, atta, etc.	This order is administered by the Revenue and Supply staff.
23 The Madras Flour (Use in making Paste or Starch) Prohibition Order, 1947. (G.O. Ms. No. 1188, Food, dated 28th December 1946, as subsequently amended).	This order prohibits the use of flour of food-grains in the making of paste or starch, except where such flour is found unfit for human consumption.	Do.
24 The Madras Tapioca (Movement Control) Order, 1948 (G.O. Ms. No. 497, Food, dated 2nd June 1948 and G.O. Ms. No. 975, Food, dated 28th October 1948).	According to this order, the export of tapioca outside four districts of the Province, viz., Malabar, the Nilgiris, South Kanara and Coimbatore without a permit is prohibited. The permit is issued by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies or the Collectors.	This order is administered by the Revenue and Supply Officers.
25 The order prohibiting the export of salt outside the Province without permit (G.O. Ms. No. 813, Food, dated 9th July 1948).	Surpluses in the producing districts available for export are determined, and their export is allowed under permits issued by the Collectors of the producing districts.	To enforce this order the Railway authorities have been requested to see that no consignments of salt are booked to places outside the Province except on the authority of permits issued by the Collectors. Revenue, Supply and Police officials also assist in the administration and enforcement of this order.
26 The Salt Price Control Order issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1098, Food, dated 4th October 1947.	In this order the Government have fixed the wholesale ex-factory prices and have empowered the Collectors to fix the wholesale and retail prices in the several consuming centres. The Collectors have accordingly fixed and notified the wholesale and retail prices in their respective districts.	This order is administered and enforced by the Revenue and Supply staff with the assistance of the police.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 26 asked by Sri K. Manathunainatha Desigar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 18th January 1949, pages 789-790 supra.]

The information called for in Question No. 179 is as follows:—

(a) The entire extent of 77,049·22 acres was not brought under cultivation in fasli 1356.

(b) The extent cultivated was 28,083·55 acres.

(c) The extent on which water charges have been levied is 6,905·48 acres and the amount of water charges collected in fasli 1356 is Rs. 36,179-7-0.

(d) The extent of land under each of the classes wet, dry, manavari and the extent cultivated under each of these classes is as follows:—

				Total.	Extent cultivated.
				ACS.	ACS.
Wet	..	..	..	135·29	119·77
Dry	..	..	..	75,554·50	26,818·86
Manavari	..	..	..	1,359·43	1,144·92
Total				77,049·22	28,083·55

(e) Full particulars have not yet been received.

(f) The ryots are being persuaded to bring the uncultivated lands under cultivation by intensive propaganda.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 28, asked by Sri A. Govindacharyulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 18th January 1949, page 792 supra.]

Assistant Panchayat Officers not appointed as Deputy Panchayat Officers.

Serial number.	Name.	Community.	Qualifications.		Service as Assistant Panchayat Officer.			District under which he was serving.
			General.	Special.	Y.	M.	D.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)			(7)
1	K. Jagannadha Reddi.	Hindu Non-Brahman.	B.A. Parts II and III.	Account test.	11	5	3	North Arcot.
2	K. Appanarayanan ..	Brahman.	B.A.	Do.	3	7	0	Do.
3	S. Venkoba Rao ..	Hindu Maratha.	B.A.	Do.	3	2	0	Do.
4	T. E. Gnanasundaram.	Hindu Non-Brahman.	B.A.	Nil.	1	3	0	Do.
5	V. Ramaseshayya ..	Brahman.	B.A.	Account test.	2	3	0	West Godavari.

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Serial number.	Name.	Community.	Qualifications.		Service as Assistant Panchayat Officer.			District under which he was serving.
			General.	Special.	Y.	M.	D.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
6	G. Muniraju ..	Hindu Non-Brahman (Telugu).	B.A.	Account test.	1	1	0	West Godavari.
7	B. Pedakapu ..	Kapu—Non-Brahman.	B.A.	Nil.	0	10	11	East Godavari.
8	B. Ramachandriah ..	Hindu Non-Brahman.	B.Sc.	Nil.	1	8	0	Nellore.
9	M. Sadasivam ..	Do.	B.A.	Nil.	4	0	0	Ramnad.
10	G. Alagaraju ..	Do.	B.A.	Account test.	8	9	0	Tanjore.
11	B. N. Venkataraman.	Brahman.	B.A.	Do.	7	10	7	Do.
12	D. Manicka Mudaliar.	Non-Brahman.	B.A.	Do.	2	1	11	Do.
13	E. K. Sevannah ..	Hindu Non-Brahman (Badaga.)	B.A.	Nil.	1	3	0	The Nilgiris.
14	G. Venkatapathi Naidu.	Hindu Non-Brahman.	B.A.	Account test. Part I.	8	4	15	Anantapur.
15	T. K. Seetharaman ..	Brahman.	B.A.	Account test.	0	8	13	Tirunelveli.
16	V. Venkataramiah ..	Non-Brahman.	B.A.	Do.	4	0	0	Guntur.
17	L. Manjappa Hegde ..	Jain.	B.A.	Do.	4	10	0	South Kanara.
18	H. Narayana ..	Non-Brahman Billawa.	B.A.	Nil.	0	6½	0	Do.
19	S. R. Rajaram Chettiar.	Hindu Non-Brahman Sourashtra.	B.A.	Account test.	1	0	11	Tiruchirappalli.
20	M. Rajagopal Pillai ..	Hindu Yadava.	B.A.	Do.	7	4	19	Tanjore.
21	J. Mahadeva Goud.	Hindu Lingayat.	B.A.	Do.	2	10	0	Bellary.
22	M. K. Rajagopalan ..	Brahman.	B.A. (undergone Part I. F.L. Course.)	Do.	2	7	23	Salem.
23	R. Veluswamy ..	Hindu Non-Brahman.	B.A.	Nil.	0	7	0	Do.
24	Srinivasan ..	Do.	B.Sc.	..	0	3	0	Do.
25	G. Ramachandra Naidu.	Hindu Non-Brahman (Kavara.)	B.A.	Account test.	3	2	13	South Arcot.
26	S. Srinivasa Ayyangar.	Hindu Brahman.	B.Sc.	Nil.	1	4	20	Do.
27	T. S. Loganayaka Mudaliar.	Hindu Non-Brahman.	B.A.	Account test.	2	11	12	Mathurai.
28	R. Sankaranayana Rao.	Brahman.	B.A.	Do.	7	2	10	Anantapur.

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 28 asked by Sri A. Govindacharyulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 18th January 1949, page 792 supra.]

Statement of Direct Recruits.

Name.	Qualifications.	Community.	Native district.	Previous experience.
1 C. V. Veluswami	B.Sc. and B.Sc. (Tech.)	Scheduled caste.	Coimbatore.	Nil. ^a
2 M. Jagannathan	B.A. (Hons.)	Do.	South Arcot.	Do. ^a
3 S. Tirupathi	B.A.	Indian Christian.	Tirunelveli.	Do.
4 A. Subramaniam	B.A., B.L.	Brahman.	Anantapur.	Do.
5 J. V. Subba Rao	B.A.	Non-Brahman.	Guntur.	Do.
6 Y. V. Subba Rao	M.A.	Do.	Krishna.	Do.
7 P. Sivasubbu Thevar	B.A.	Hindu (Backward)	Tirunelveli.	Do.
8 B. Papa Rao	B.A.	Non-Brahman.	West Godavari.	Do.
9 G. Narayya	B.A.	Do.	Anantapur.	Do.
10 S. Appa Rao	B.A.	Do.	Chittoor.	Do.
11 S. Venkataramaraju	B. Com.	Do.	Guntur.	Do.
12 V. Pitchayya	B.A.	Do.	Krishna.	Do.
13 P. Bhavanarayana	B.A., B.Ed.	Do.	Guntur.	Do.
14 Y. Venkataramana Reddi.	B.A.	Do.	Nellore.	Do.
15 P. V. Subbiah	B.A.	Do.	Guntur.	Do.
16 I. Tataiah	B.A.	Do.	Do.	Do.
17 S. Sitaramayya	B.A.	Do.	Do.	Do.
18 S. N. Somasundara Pandian.	B.A.	Do.	Mathurai.	Do.
19 G. R. Benjamin Franklin.	B.A. (Hons.)	Indian Christian.	Guntur.	Do.
20 V. Devadayamani	B.A.	Do.	Do.	Do.
21 P. Veeraswami	B.A.	Scheduled caste.	Do.	Do.
22 S. Sitaramanjaneyulu	B.Sc.	Hindu Brahman.	Krishna.	Do.
23 P. Thimmappa Alwar	B.A., B.L.	Non-Brahman.	South Kanara.	Do.

^a Since resigned.